THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME NATON.

STATE AND CITY PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST NEVER PERISHED."

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1835.

The National Painting.—The exhibition of Mr White's painting of "The Unfurling of the Flag of the U. S. at Mexico" is continued daily at Bank's Arcade, and we are glad to learn attracts many visitors. A pamphlet giving an *interesting account of the event*, which gave origin to the picture and a detailed description of the picture itself, may be had at the exhibition room.

Erratum.—In giving yesterday an abstract of the State Treasurer's report, besides many typographical errors which appear, it is stated that the treasurer is permitted to sell licenses to persons in any part of the state. This is fortunate, it is not true: for the the treasurer did not make any limitations in his report; and that we were induced to believe from the observations on this subject of a senator that there were none—yet we are informed by the treasurer that the law of '32 enjoins to sell him licenses only to persons keeping houses in New Orleans.

Congress.—At the commencement of the week, the sessions of the twenty-third Congress terminated. At the time of our last advices (Feb 18), the bill to regulate the pay of naval officers had been endorsed for a third reading in the house of representatives; and the bill for regulating the deposits of the U S revenues in certain local banks had advanced greatly. On the 16th, Mr Calhoun's bill to make it the duty of the President of the U States in future to give his reasons to the senate, for removing any person from office, was engrossed for a third reading—a handsome majority being in its favor; and its object being strongly advocated by judge White.

The merchants of Havre have petitioned the French chambers, to pass a law making an appropriation for our claims, as admitted by the treaty. Notes had been exchanged between Livingston and De Rigny relative to the postponement of such a bill till the excitement raised by the president's message shall have subsided; or the action of congress can be ascertained. The speech of Judge Clayton in December last on this subject was inserted entire in the London journals of the 13th of January; and that may act as a pacifier.

The state of our relations with France becomes daily a more important and interesting topic—and perhaps in no part of the United States more than in Louisiana, as here there is a susceptibility of almost filial respect towards the people of that country. This feeling is commendable, and should be generally cherished—as it may promote the harmony of intercourse which should subsist between two such nations connected by the fond remembrance of revolutionary struggles and success.

But the spirit of honor and duty, combined with the sentiments of justice, may conquer the predilections of nations, as of individuals. The exercise of a solemn duty now devolves on every native or adopted citizen of this country.—We are placed in the character of creditors whose claims have been admitted to be just, after a long and tedious investigation. We have sought payment; and have been denied. In ordinary cases between individuals, writs of sale and seizure are issued in such a predicament; and between nations—agreeably to international law—those are converted into letters of marque and reprisal. If the writs are just according to the law between individuals, then are the letters equally equitable between nations.

Yet all things lawful are not always expedient. Considering the extent of our commercial relations—that our merchant vessels cover all seas, and that our naval squadron (however efficient and superior, abstractedly viewed) are limited in number and power—recourse to reprisals might lead to evils of a serious magnitude. But some resort is indispensable, to compel justice; and vindicate national honor The plea that France fears similar demands of reclamation from other nations, provided she paid an indemnity for our claims, is not properly founded: for any nations who could make any claims, took the sword of justice in their own hands; and by that act nullified all pretensions of indemnity.—Not so with America. She was never at war with France; yet she suffered spoliations during such peace or alliance. She sought indemnity by peaceable means. She has failed: and what should now be her resort?

Has not France some fine possessions in the West Indies? Would it not be just as well as proper that the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique should be seized, and held as mortgages for the payment of our debt? Could not our fleet sufficiently secure the detention of those islands? and would they not be tantamount to the debt?

We are compelled to reason in this manner: for we candidly believe that—tho' war may and should be averted—the legislature of France will never consent to pay the present amount of our claims And we are fortified in this opinion, not only from a knowledge of the duplicity of the French monarch, but of the chicanery of the French diplomatist Talleyrand—who would rather commit a crime than perpetrate a fault. This wily and wicked politician has vowed revenge against America; and he has seldom failed to "commit the oldest crimes the newest kind of ways," when interest and inclination prompted.

In 1793, Talleyrand was officially included in the list of emigrants; and (driven from England as well as France) he sought refuge in this country. At that period, treaty of peace was negotiating between this country and England; and Talleyrand used all his political dexterity, diplomatic talent and social to postpone if not prevent its accomplishment. He negotiated as an amateur; and with exquisite skill manœuvred with both parties—federals and republicans—of whom he was simultaneously the ally and antagonist in different capacities. He did not indeed hold the cards; but he betted, gave advice, and saw both games. If he did not succeed in preventing the treaty, he did in delaying it. But when he found himself foiled, he was determined not to be fooled with impunity. He could not conceal the lively vexation he felt; and in many of the circles of Philadelphia—where the American congress was then convened—he loudly asserted that sooner or later the Americans would repent of their independent obstinacy. And he enforced this menace: for as soon as he acquired sufficient ascendancy in the control of the French government, after his return to Europe, he issued orders for the capture of American vessels and property to an immense amount. In short, it was chiefly from his resentment and influence that the spoliations were committed; for which we now seek an indemnity: to him are we indebted for having our claims bandied and trifled; and to him will we be indebted if they are finally refused.

John Quincy Adams has made another political somerset, or has so explained away all that he had previously said about the state of our relations with France in requiring the finance committee of the house to report forthwith, that it is almost impossible to understand him further than that all his movements appear dictated to him on account of the pending election of senator in Massachusetts. In our last advices from Washington, we find him reported as having said he wished to give notice to all merchants of the United States, that there is not the slightest danger that any thing which might by possibility lead to war, should proceed from either house. He now asserted this upon his own responsibility to the nation.

By the mail yesterday received, we are in possession of advices from Havre of the 15th January, and from Paris of the 12th. The Paris news is not later than that received here by the Birmingham from Liverpool.

By the Havre packet, despatches were received from Mr Livingston; but their contents had not transpired in the Washington papers of the 16th ult; although the packet had reached New York on the 15th. Some think another message on the subject was sent by the president to congress, before its adjournment on Monday last.

The Parisian journals treat the message of the president, according to the political parties espoused by each. The Antiministerialist papers aim for returning a rough to reprisals; insist that our government should have known the invalidity of the treaty till sanctioned by an appropriation from the chambers; and that if we have a right to demand what is due, France has a right to refuse an exorbitant demand. The ministerial papers assert that France is too well known for the fidelity to engagements, to have her character undermined by the message; that the intrinsic merit of the document had lost nothing by the procedure of our government; and that there is little doubt of the efforts of the French ministry being directed to reconcile national honor with the faith of treaties.

In fine there are few of the French people can believe that their honor as a nation is at all implicated in the refusal of the chambers to ratify our treaty of indemnity; no more than in their refusal to grant any appropriation of which they did not approve. The king has the treaty-making power; but the faith of the nation is not pledged to any treaty granting an indemnity or subsidy unratified by the chambers, in a vote of appropriation.

The question is therefore a constitutional one; between government and government—not between people and people; and rather than all the alliances and attachments of liberty and kindred should be destroyed or dissevered between America and France, it would be better to expunge the debt forever.

But we do not fear that sooner or later, justice will be done to our claims. Let us look at the question as our own. Were our claims on Franco made her claim on us; and that our government had agreed to the justice of the demand. Is not that agreement solely made, provided it would be ratified by Congress? And is it not so with the French chambers?

By intelligence recently received from Europe—and which was noticed three or four days since in this journal—it appears that this same Talleyrand had been closeted with the Austrian ambassador, to tamper with him as he had done with the English ministry and ambassadors, relative to a federal compact between France, England and Austria; and that he resolved to hasten to Vienna to complete that purpose in conjunction with the other politician of grace, Metternich. No doubt this arrangement may be deemed essential on the part of those nations to prevent the encroachments of Russia; but he who will withdraw these closet scenes of politicians, and will consider the machinations and schemes of the prime movers—he who will penetrate into the dark recesses of resentful duplicity in political manœuvres, may infer that an auxiliary—if not the ultimate object of this compact, will be to fortify France in refusing to ratify the treaty of indemnity with the United States; and that she may be prepared for any alternative to which we may be induced to resort.

A recourse to war, overt or avowed, would be inimical to the feelings of most of our citizens—at least of those in this and other states in the south. Our attachment for the French people is too deeply eradicated to be disturbed by disputes between the governments of both nations.—But the attachment which we have for the French, will not prevent an attachment of their property—such as the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique. And this resort would perhaps be attended with less evile, and more appearance of success than reprisals or non-intercourse; besides it might prevent war, and further spoliations on our commerce.

To Correspondents.—We have received a long letter from 'A Foreign traveller,' on the proposed law to suppress gambling; and would insert it entire, if our columns permitted—altho it is in general against our own opinions on the subject.

The writer contends that it is impossible to suppress the vice of gambling by penal laws; that enactments on this subject are usually inoperative; and that public opinion should first be enlisted in condemnation of the evil tendency and results of gaming, before an act of the legislature is passed. He pays our citizens a very singular compliment.—'Gambling (he writes) is peculiarly an American vice.—Throughout this entire continent, there is not a village—nay scarcely an hamlet—in which there is not a public or private society of gamblers; and tho' this terrible truth is not equally easy to be discovered in the northern as in the southern states of the republic, the reason is simply because the people of the north are proverbially skilful in concealing their vices; but to the writer of this communication and all who know the character of the American people, the pretensions of the people of the northern and eastern states to superior morality in any respect, is known to be an hypocritical farce. Gambling in New York and other Atlantic cities is practised to a greater extent, and exists in a tenfold more dangerous form—because more carefully concealed—than in New Orleans. Penal statutes and priestly denunciation (he continues) have removed it from the surface to rankle in the bosom of society in more dangerous virulence.'

The writer proceeds to argue concerning penal statutes, against which he asserts there is a very proper jealousy in the American people; and that since the free spirit of the nation has been properly developed, there never has been one passed that has not become inoperative.

But our correspondent does not seem aware that here the evils of gambling are protected and promoted by legislative license; that public opinion already denounces this license and those evils; and that if the vice of gaming cannot possibly be eradicated by penal laws, that is not a satisfactory reason why an attempt should not be made to mitigate its deleterious effects.

The Beggar's Opera was performed on Wednesday last at the American Theatre; and we are sincerely glad that the occasion gives us an opportunity of complimenting the operatic part of the company on their efficiency in its representation. It is a favorite opera of ours; and tho probably somewhat fastidious, we believe it was better performed than any other opera produced during the season.

Mrs Knight personated Polly with much judgment and taste. We heard a theatrical cognoisseur remark that he never heard her sing to greater advantage; and this we may perhaps attribute to the evident ease with which she so softly and sweetly executed the airs appropriated to the part. If vocalists could be made understand how much the effect produced on an audience can be improved, when their capabilities are exerted with ease as well as judgment, they never would resort to the forced efforts which must be as displeasing to their auditors as distressing to themselves. Loud sounds are not usually the most effective. The hurricane and storm of singing may pass unheeded; while the 'still small voice' will penetrate to the heart. The most attenuated sounds properly propelled are concentrated, and more affect the ear with greater discrimination if not strength, than louder sounds diffused and lost in air. Placed at a distance of 50 or 70 yards, the writer of this heard distinctly the smallest sounds produced by the celebrated Paganini, on his one-stringed violin; and those who have heard him will admit that such attenuated sounds have been unexampled in the history of musical acoustics.

Miss Nelson (as Lucy) won the applause of those present It is a character in which her talents can be exhibited to advantage; not one of those frivolous parts which she is too often made to represent, as if she had no merits but those of animal accomplishments. Yet tho' her voice in singing is weak, and its intonations shrill; she can display much strength and skill. She exhibits all those fascinations of adroitness and address which a beautiful woman can assume with eclat: and her byplay is always naive, well-timed and in good taste.

Her husband Hogans as captain Macheath appeared also to greater advantage both as an actor and singer than we have hitherto seen him. Usually he is devoid of that *vivida anima* indispensable for the proper display of talent; yet he possesses the best tenor voice properly cultivated in the country; and can when he will evince it in

Notes silver softness blending,
Dewlike on the ear descending.

But he is unfortunately of too phlegmatic a temperament. He lacks energy and emulation—without which the greatest talents may be obscured. But as Captain Macheath he conquered his lethargy to a great degree, invigorated perhaps by the presence of his lady and Mrs Knight. This gives us an anticipated foretaste of what he may do in the long promised opera of *Robert le Diable*.

Messrs Farren, Williamson, Reynoldson and Thorne were each excellent in the character assigned. In their own range of characters, there are few if any stock companies possessing four such actors.

If the company and the managers could join with the poet in exclaiming—

A fit audience let us find; but few—

their wish was gratified that evening. But we sincerely hope that they may be induced to represent this opera once or twice again before the close of the season: for they must attribute the paucity of auditors solely to the inclement weather.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The merchants of Salem, Mass. have dispatched a memorial to Congress to pass an act of non-intercourse with France, until the treaty of 1824 be complied with, and not to reprisals or war.

Naval.—Our Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts presents at this moment rather a busy scene: a number of the largest size guns, and a great quantity of ammunition were received at the yard while we were there a few days since, and we understand that more is on the way, and that orders have been received "to have the Constellation and Boston fitted for sea as quick as possible." The former is nearly ready and the latter is now in the Dry Dock. She has been newly coppered and is really to come out. The Independence has been laid up some time, but as soon as the Boston is out of the Dock, she is to go in. The "receiving ship" of the line, Columbus, is ship to be got ready. The new Dry Dock is to be begun upon early in the spring, and new ship house is also to be erected. All hands in the yard appear lively, and from the remarks of a member, we should think a war with any country would to them be a very agreable amusement.—*Boston Advocate.*

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—First Session.

SENATE.—Thursday, March 5th, 1835.

Mr Roman presented a bill to incorporate the Exchange Hotel and Banking Company, with a capital of $[illegible] dollars.

Mr Brownson reported from the judiciary committee, that [illegible] compensation for granting the pardon of the police jury of East Baton Rouge, to allow said jury instead of the sheriff to appoint the keeper of the prison and depot there.

Mr Nicholas reported from the joint committee that had been appointed to examine the condition of the Consolidated Association of Planters' Bank, in a very elaborate manner; to which a brief notice could not possibly do justice. The reporters are gratified at the present solidity and growing prospects of the institution; and entered minutely into its details.

He presented then a bill amendatory of the charter of the bank—allowing the company to acquire and require securities on landed property in New-Orleans and its suburbs, and permitting the owners of real estate or immovable property, in any part of the state, to be stockholders. It permits the appointment of an exchange committee by the board to buy and sell domestic or foreign bills; and provides for the removal of the president or directors of the bank in case of incapacity, neglect or improprietv, and requires that no person shall continue a director whose notes accepted drawn or endorsed are not paid within 3 days after protest—unless such postponement is necessary to secure his own rights. It also permits the bank to postpone paying the bonds of the state.

The bill augmenting the number of administrators of the charity hospital was revised; and finally passed both houses.

The acts relative to the publication of advertisements of the court of probates, etc;—authorizing the state treasurer to furnish the judges of the federal district courts in the state, with copies of Martin's and the Louisiana reports;—to incorporate the Rome steam patent brick company in the parish of Livingston; to appropriate $62,000, and purchase slaves for opening the navigation of West Pearl and other rivers in the Florida district; to declare vacant offices when incumbents have permanently removed their residences, and authorize the governor to appoint successors—were considered and passed.

A debate occurred on the bill to appropriate $62,000 and purchase slaves, for navigating the rivers in the Florida district.

Mr Brownson believed the sum too large for the purposes designated in the bill; that those improvements had not been recommended as necessary by the board of public works; that the bill contained no security or accountability to the state for the purchase of the slaves for 5 years, many of whom might die during the period; and that unless he was convinced that it was necessary to navigate those streams in preference to others in the state, that the sum demanded was not unreasonable or in undue proportion to the aid granted for improvements elsewhere by the state; he would vote against the bill.

Messrs Moore and Hoa strenuously supported the bill—argued that the rivers embraced a great extent of territory towards the improvement of which the state had not yet contributed any support: that if the rivers are rendered navigable, the lands will be reclaimed; that the expense is not too great, and the advantages likely to result from the melioration are more than commensurate with the outlays; and that it is preferable to give liberally a sum for many works combined, than to give small sums for separate improvements that become useless as soon as effected.

Mr Labauve considered the bill disparaging to the character and conduct of the board of public works; in endeavoring to effect what that board had not recommended, and enjoining it to complete those improvements. He prefers that a sum of $150,000 should be appropriated for the use and application of the board of public works for improvements on a general system in all parts of the state; and that $50,000 should be used for the meliorations required in every congressional district. He moved to suspend the consideration of the bill.

This was put to the vote, and lost by a majority of 8 to 2.

Mr Nicholas agrees to the expediency of granting the appropriation;—which he does not think too great for the works specified in the bill; altho' he would have preferred that it formed part of a general system to be projected under the control of the board of public works. He purposes to bring in a bill for this general system, by which the state will issue bonds to the amount of $300,000, redeemable in 30 or 40 years, and bearing interest at 5 per cent.—which amount can be distributed in the different congressional districts under the board of public works. By this he thinks the system of internal improvement would be promoted and secured without any expense to the state; but that rather with advantage not only in increased revenues and facilities of intercourse, but in being enabled justly to apply to congress for an appropriation as a recompense for the improvements made on the public lands.

Some minor bills were read a first, and some a second time; and the senate before adjourning went into executive business.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

New Orleans, March 6th, 1835.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office until the 25th day of March instant, for the supply of Rations to the petty officers and seamen of the United States revenue cutter INGHAM, for the term of one year from the 1st day of April next.

The ration for the Cutter Service is the same as that allowed in the Naval Service, omitting the Liquor, and consists of the following articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Days of the Week.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		
Suet.	1-4							1-4	Lbs.
Cheese.									Ozs.
Beef.	1 1-4							1 1-4	
Pork.									Pounds of
Flour.	1-2							1-2	
Bread.	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	98	
Butter									Ounces of
Sugar.									
Tea.	4 oz. per week.							4	
Peas.									Qrt Pints of
Rice.									
Molasses									
Vinegar.									

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration, to be delivered on board the Cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels to be provided by the contractor; and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the Contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Capt. of the cutter, with the approbation of the Collector, (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables, as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the rations allowed in the naval service.

J. W. BREEDLOVE,
Collector.

march 6—4t

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To repeal the act appointing weighers of cotton, passed March 24th 1834.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the act appointing Weighers of Cotton, approved March 24th 1834, so far as it relates to [illegible] be and is hereby repealed.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAS. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 4th, 1835.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Charlotte, Parker, Portsmouth, Master
Ship Kenohassett, Pratt, Boston, H Ossmard Master
Bark Nimrod, Durrells, Boston, Master

ARRIVED

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, brought up ship Mile, fm Portsmouth. and ship Margaret Scott, fm N York; 2 spanish and an American schooner. Left the bar Tuesday at 8 P M, reports the Vicksburg had gone to sea same day; ship Coromandel still on the bar ship Robert Bowne and vessels previously reported, off the bar.

Ship Mile, Thompson, from Portsmouth, N H.

Ship Margaret Scott, Lunt, N York, with assorted cargo to sundries.

Steamer Lancaster, Reed, fm Plaquemine,—Cargo 62 deer skins; 5 bales cotton—14 pass.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent from Bayou Sara;—Cargo 241 bales cotton, 4 hhds sugar, 35 bls molasses &c;—100 passengers.

Steamer Tuscarora, Wright, from Portsmouth,—Cargo 1131 bls pork, 146 bls 1723 kegs lard, 109 bls flour 15 hhds bacon, 134 ps bagging—451 pass.

Steamer Atlantic, Russell, fm Tuscumbia & Florence,—Cargo 1900 bales cotton, 1000 bags corn—82 pass.

MEMORANDA:

Hence at Philadelphia, 26th ult, ship Benjamin Morgan.

Up at Boston for this port, 15th ult bark Cyrus, Butler, Moran, and ship Lowell, Crocker.

Ship Archer, Cole, up at Philadelphia for this port 16th ult.

Hence at N York, 16th, ships New Jersey, Yazoo, and bark North Star.

Hence at Philadelphia, 17th ult brig Alcyone.

Ship Dorothea, Watson, was at Marseilles, on the 25th Dec, for this port.

AMERICAN THEATRE

CAMP STREET.

First night of the new drama,
THE SAILOR'S ADVENTURE.

On FRIDAY Evening, March 6,
Will be presented, in compliance with numerous applications, Shakspeare's tragedy of
RICHARD III.

After which, a new drama entitled
THE SAILOR'S ADVENTURE,
or
FIDELITY REWARDED.

WASHINGTON BALL-ROOM.

St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
On Saturday, March 6,

GRAND FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE

BALL.

Entrance for Gentlemen, $1 00

MR SUTTON, THE VENTRILOQUIST—Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, that he will open his Lecture Room, at Bank's Arcade, this and every evening until further notice.

Doors open at 1-4 before 7 o'clock; Ventriloquism to commence precisely at 1-2 past 7.

Admittance $1 00; Children half price. Private boxes for families can be engaged at the box office from 12 till 2 o'clock. march 4—1m

ROPER'S GYMNASTIC SCHOOL,

NO. 48, C NAIL STREET.

IS now open for the season.—Pupils will be received at any time from half after 6 in the morning, till ten in the evening. feb 5

FOR MAYSVILLE, PORTSMOUTH, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

The steamboat TUSCARORA, Wright master, will be ready to receive freight on Monday morning, and will have immediate despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.
march 6

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The steam boat BALTIC, R. Baldwin, jr. master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, on Saturday the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For passage only, apply on board, or to
feb 4 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The well known upper cabin steamer LOUISIANA, Birch, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will leave positively on Saturday the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 4 28 and 29 new levee.

FOR MOBILE, (via the river)

The packet schooner PERU, Johnston master, is now ready to receive freight, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 6 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fine brig PATRIOT, Johnson, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 6 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine Spanish brig SAN ROMAN, Capt. Salvo, is ready to take in freight for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
march 4 GARCIA, BUYO & Co.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine Spanish brig PETROUILLO, Capt. Ruiz, is now ready to take in freight, and has elegant accommodations for passengers.
Apply to
march 4 GARCIA, BUYO & Co.

DECK LOAD AND PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1, British barque CAMBRIAN, Capt. Gowan, wants 80 bales cotton for a deck load.—For freight of which, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 68, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
march 4 117 royal street

FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE.

The bulk of 300 barrels will be given to any good vessel bound for Baltimore, by applying immediately to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 4 28 and 29 new levee

FOR TAMPICO.

The fast sailing copper fastened, and coppered, new Baltimore built schooner SOPHIA, Hugh Martin master. For freight or passage, having extensive accommodations, apply to
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
march 3 117 Royal street.

FOR APALACHACOLA.

The regular packet schr WATER WITCH, Capt Manson, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight, or passage, apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
march 3 28 and 29 New Levee

FOR HAVANA.

THE new coppered and fast sailing schooner PHOENIX, E Spicer, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 28 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE,

THE Confectionary stock situated at 213 Royal street, between St Anne and Orleans, containing a complete assortment of sweet meats, cordials, French chocolate and a large quantity of all descriptions of sugar plums.

In case it should not be disposed of by the latter days of March; it will immediately be sold at auction.
march 6—1t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge.—No. 8071, Jean Lenauze vs. his creditors.—On motion of Rt. Prenger, Esq. of counsel for plaintiff, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of said Jean Lenauze take place at the office of L. Peraud, Esq. notary public, on Friday the 20th of March instant, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvent. By order of the court,
march 6 ARMAND PITOT, clerk.

FOR SALE.—300 barrels Burgundy Oil. Apply to
feb 28 ARMIN BIGOURDAN, Toulouse street

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Friday, 13th March next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,—

A negro girl named LUCY, about 26 years of age, good cook, washer and ironer, warranted free from vices and maladies provided against by law.

Terms—6 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage, until payment. Act of sale before J. [illegible], notary public. march 5

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, by order of the heirs of J. B. Zeringue, deceased, to operate the partition of the succession of said Zeringue, a Lot of ground situated in the Faubourg Marigny, in Amour street between Français and Union streets, having 30 feet front on Amour street by 120 feet deep, together with the buildings thereon.

Terms—one-fourth cash, the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, divided in such terms as will suit the vendee with mortgage until final payment. The act of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, at the expenses of the purchaser. march 5

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE
BY THE PACKAGE.
BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Friday, 6th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at their auction store, No. 11 Chartres street—

266 packages of Glassware, for account of the manufacturers, consisting in part of tumblers for coffee houses; rich and fancy cut tumblers; plain and mounted tumblers; plain decanters; Pritchet's lamps, and cream glasses; lemonade ditto; wine rich cut decanters; common ditto; cruet and other kind of glass not enumerated. The patterns may be seen on the morning of sale.

Also—50 boxes tumblers, each box containing 5 dozen, expressly for coffee houses. march 4

BY F DUTILLET.

Estate of late widow Charles de Morant.

BY virtue of an order of the court of probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, dated the 26th Nov. 1834, will be sold at Hewlett's exchange, at 12 o'clock, the slave Moses, a negro, aged 26 years, a good carter. Terms will be made known at sale.
march 3—1t

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

ON Saturday, March 7th, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's exchange, will be sold, the slave Matilda, a washer and cook, with her child Francois, a girl of 15 years, house servant; Joe, her son, aged 16, house servant and at wait; George, also her son, aged 12 years. They are all free of vices and sickness prescribed by law. Those who wish to purchase may apply before the auction day, to the above auctioneers. Terms at sale. march 3

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—Whereas George G. Cleal has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship of the absent heirs of Michael D. Cleal and James Cleal, both deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court,
march 6 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, register

COURT OF PROBATES—Parish of Orleans.—Whereas, Archibald E. Hyde, has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Simon Fraser, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court,
march 6 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, register

Succession of John Ball.

COURT OF PROBATES—Parish of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the tutor of the minor Archibald Ball, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said tutor discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the court,
march 6 W F C DUPLESSIS, register

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved.
By order of the court,
march 6 W F C DUPLESSIS, register

IN the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans—Succession of Thomas St ould—It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of this succession be convened and held before H B Cenas, esq. not. pub. on Monday the 6th day of April next, for the purpose of deliberating and deciding upon the terms upon which the succession property shall be sold, as well to deliberate generally upon the affairs of the succession. Ordered further that C Roselius, esq. be appointed as counsel to represent the absent creditors in the premises. New Orleans, 3d March, 1835. (Signed,)
CHARLES MAURIAN, judge.
A true copy. W F C DUPLESSIS,
march 6 register of wills.

Jose Labrano vs. Jacques Percy.

IN THE PARISH COURT.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets in this City, on Monday the 23rd day of March next, at one o'clock P M, the property mentioned and described in said order of seizure and sale, as follows, to wit:—

One half of the Lot No. 6 in the square No. 86, situated in suburb Lacoussee—said lot measures (French measure) 30 feet front on Talic street, by 120 feet deep, bounded on one side by the other half of said lot No. 6, and on the other side by lots No.'s and 7 8, together with the buildings thereon, seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash. feb 19 G WMORGAN, sheriff

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of Lots and Grounds, situated in the upper suburbs of the City of New Orleans, that they are immediately required to put the streets, opposite their respective possessions, in good repair and condition;—to lay the banquettes where they are wanting;—to put all that have been already laid, and are now out of repair, in good condition,—to fill up the foot paths, and to enclose all the lands and lots which are now open, conformable to the Ordinances of the Corporation. All interested who may refuse or neglect to conform with the obligations set forth above, after a reasonable lapse of time from the publication of this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

Upper Liberties of New Orleans, March 5—3t
P. AUVRAY,
Inspector and Commissaire.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

The handsome two story HOUSE, situated at the corner Levee and Esplanade streets, and that situated in Levee street, between Esplanade and Barracks streets, joining the former.

Another HOUSE, situated at the corner of Bagatelle and Crape streets; also 3 other houses in the said street.

Another HOUSE, no 192 Marigny street.

All the above mentioned houses are very comfortable and are built of bricks, except the one situated in Marigny st no 192. If between this and the last day of March inst, they are not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on the first day of April.

Persons wishing to examine said property are invited to apply to the subscriber, corner of Esplanade and Levee streets. J B AZARETO.
march 3—1m

READY-MADE CLOTHING in the latest Parisian fashion, received by the latest arrivals from Havre, consisting in black cloth scarlet coats; blue, black and granite coloured coats, brass coloured pantaloons; do grey, sapphire, pearl and hazle-nut; fashionable waistcoats of various shades; ditto cassimere, and goats hair assorted. La. CORNIE,
feb 28—3t 188 royal street

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, Feb 28, 1835.

THE Board of Directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, from the profits of the last six months—payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday, 9th March next.
march 2 ROBT J PALFREY, cashier.

WINES—An emporium of red Bordeaux Wine, is established at M SEIGNOURET'S, 144 Royal street. These wines are warranted pure, and entirely free from all mixtures.

Consumers who will select their stock at his store, are sure to have always the same quality of wine, warranted Medoc. feb 28—2m

CAUTION.

ON the 25th or 26th of February, 1834, I made my note in favor of John Hagan & Co, payable at ten months for Four Thousand Dollars. This note was endorsed by the payees, and was deposited by me, in the Bank of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

No trace of it is now to be found in the Bank, nor has it been heard of, either by the maker, or endorsers, although passed due. This note never having been negociated, I now caution the public, should it ever make its appearance, against acquiring any interest in it, as I shall not feel myself either legally or morally bound to pay it,

I. THOMAS.
February 26 2m

PORK—60 bbls Mess and Prime Pork. For sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Monday, 9th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M, at his auction store, to close an invoice, an assortment of TINWARE, consisting of buckets; coffee pots, boilers, milk pans, ditto strainers, wash pans, lanthorns, sugar scoops, cullenders, skimmers, ladles, &c.
march 6

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday, 7th instant, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, the negro man WILLIAM, aged 24 years; 6 years in the country, and speaks English and French; a good washer, house servant and good workman; having been employed in the house carpenting business, and also in a druggist store; warranted against the maladies and vices as prescribed by law, except being somewhat addicted to runaway.

Terms—4 and 8 months credit for notes satisfactory endorsed, and special mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale to be passed before Gustave Legardeur notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. mar 6

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, 7th inst. at half past 9 o'clock, a.m. at his auction store, per account whom it may concern:

2 case platillas
1 bale osnaburgs
3 cases Irish linens

Partially damaged on the voyage of importation. march 6

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday, the 7th inst. will be sold, at Hewlett's exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock, 2 lots of ground situated in faubourg Marigny, in Frenchman streets, between St Jean Baptist and St David sts. measuring 30 feet front on Champs Elysees, by 120 feet in depth. Terms cash.

Acts of sale to be passed before J Cuvillier at the expense of the purchasers. march 6

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday, the 7th inst. will be sold at Hewlett's exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock, boy George, aged 13 years, speaks English and French, smart, active, and likely, fully guaranteed against the vices and descases as prescribed by law.

Terms—6 months credit for a satisfactorily approved endorsed note, and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before W Y Lewis, esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser. march 6

BY F DUTILLETT.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, 6th March, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at Hewlett's exchange, 11 lots of ground, bearing the nos 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, being part of the square situated between Champ Elysees, Bons Enfants, Amour and Français, in the suburb Marigny, and designated on the plan exhibited at the exchange. This sale is made by virtue of a resolution of the city council, approved on the September, 1834.

Terms—1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, endorsed notes bearing interest 6 per cent per annum, and mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas not pub of the corporation. feb 26

BY F DUTILLETT.

Estate of the late Louis Gietrais Labarre.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, city and for this city and parish, of the 12th instant, will be sold, on Thursday the 19th of March next ensuing at noon, at Hewlett's:

One lot of ground, situated in Bourbon street, between Ursuline and Hospital, being no 1, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, on the 24th January last, measuring 30 feet 2 inches and 2 lines, front on Bourbon st. with a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines, between parallel lines, bounded on one side by the property of Louis Janet, and on the other by no. 2, and in the rear by the property of G Preval; the pl